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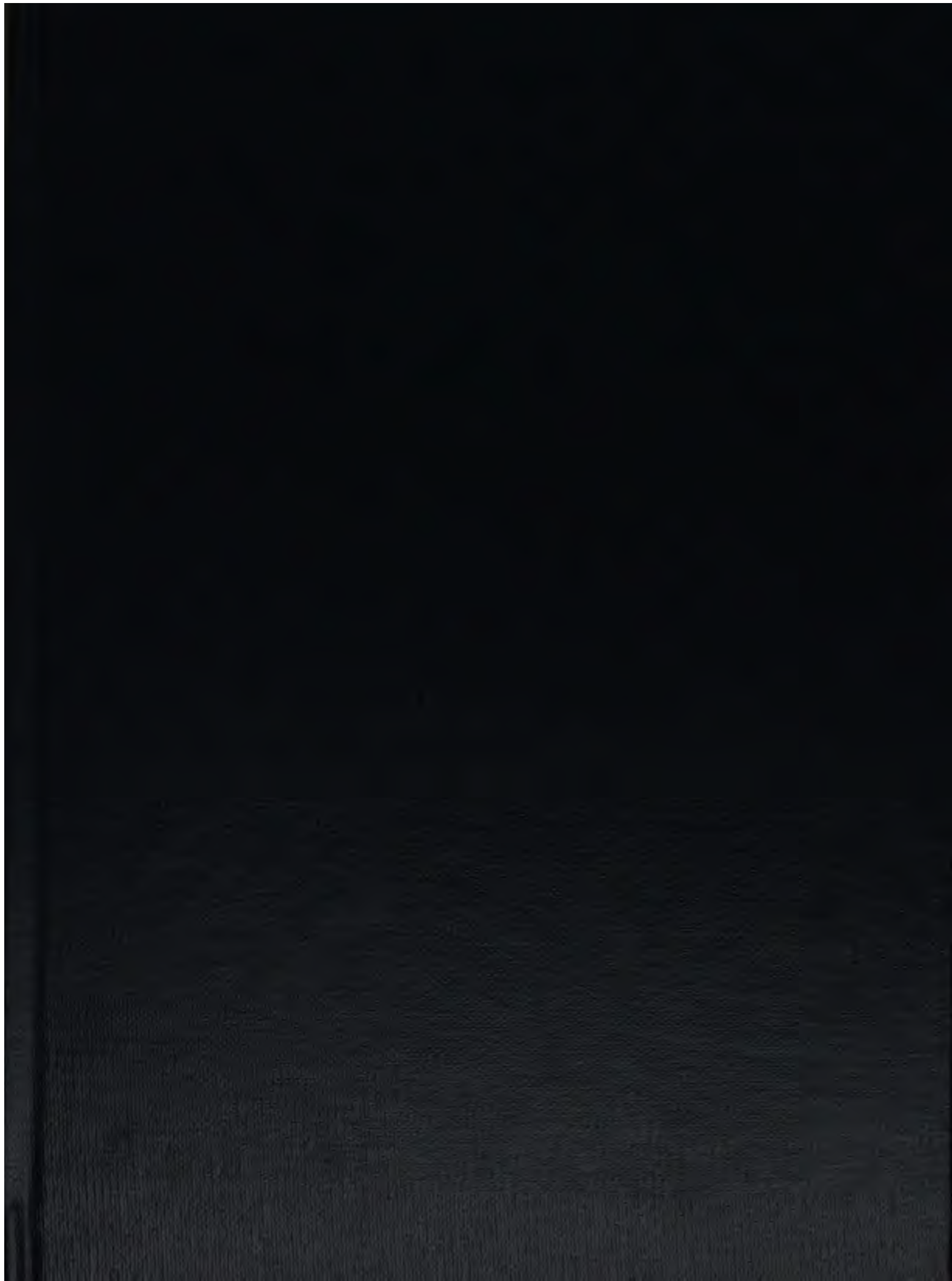
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RECOLLECTIONS
OF A CHINESE
OFFICIAL.



With
Some Sidelights
on
Recent History.

沈君仲禮小象



Shen Junli

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CHINESE OFFICIAL:

With some Sidelights on Recent History.

—— Shên Tun-ho.

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PREFACE.

DURING the Summer of 1900, when Northern China was in the grip of the Boxers, and horrors were perpetrated which shocked the civilised world, the important town of Kalgan and its immediate vicinity escaped not only from the insurgents, but from the retribution of the foreign army of invasion. Its unique experience was due to the tact and energy of Mr. Shên Tun-ho, an official who had fallen under the displeasure of the Empress Dowager and had been banished to Kalgan in consequence. The circumstances under which he turned what appeared to be an accumulation of misfortunes to the advantage not only of himself, but of his country, are told in the following pages, which may have some interest as showing how the upheaval and its consequences appeared to a Chinese, enlightened by foreign travel and education yet keenly patriotic and anxious to defend his country against unsympathetic attacks. The story of Kalgan and the subsequent arrangement of the terms of indemnity for the Shansi massacres, in the settlement of which Mr. Shên took a prominent part, are prefaced by some of his earlier reminiscences of men and affairs in the Yangtse Valley during the last twenty years. Dates and names have been verified as far as records or other means of corroboration were available and for the form the "Recollections" have taken the present writer is responsible.

L. D.

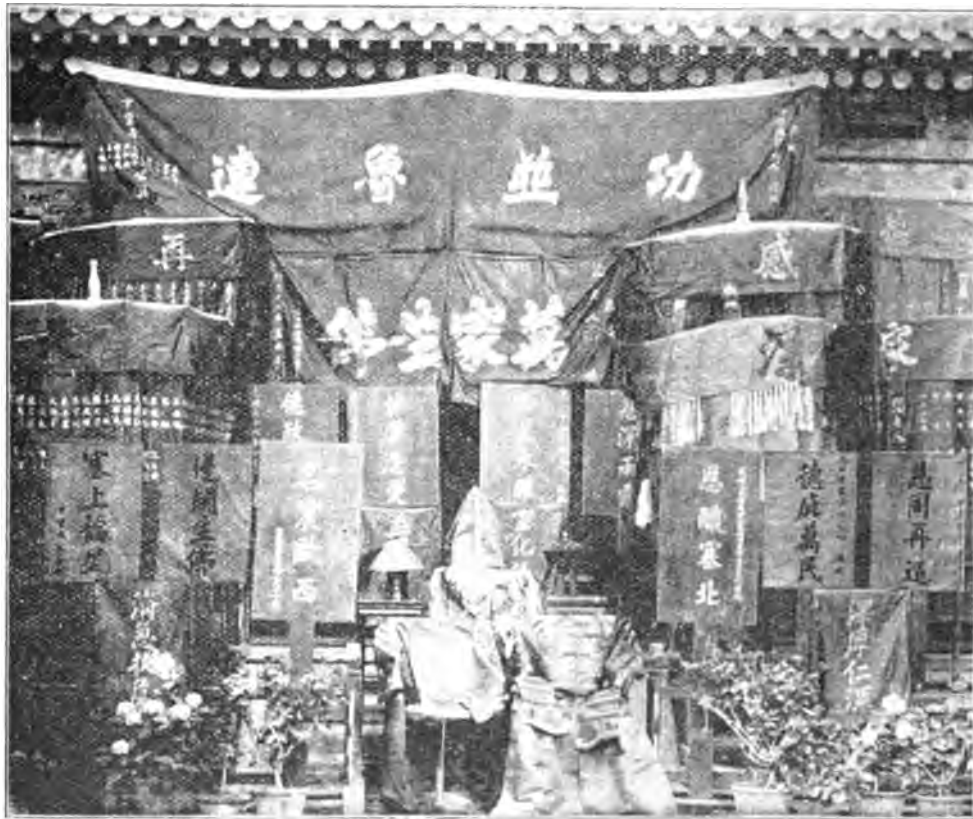
September, 1903.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CHINESE OFFICIAL:

Sidelights on Recent History.

CHEQUERED picturesque careers are the common lot of Chinese officials. The unchanging repose which the untutored Western mind is apt to associate with all things in Cathay is not for them. The tide of Court favour, taken at the

full of interest, full of ups and downs, has fallen to Shên Tun-ho, Taotai, who holds high rank at present as Co-Director of the Imperial Bureau of Mines and Railways. His Excellency is in the enviable position of having won the esteem and gratitude of Chinese and for-



SHEN TUN-HO'S INSIGNIA AND DEGREES.

flood and leading on as it seems to fortune may, at any moment, lose itself in a lagoon. To be a man of foreign experience and learning is but to increase the chances of variety. Such a life-story,

eigners alike for the part he played during the unhappy summer of 1900. Shên Tun-ho's police remain to this day one of the surest guarantees for peace in the unsettled North. A shrewd man of affairs,

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a patriot with a single-minded desire that his countrymen shall not be dispossessed of just rights, yet with full appreciation of the benefits to be derived from free intercourse with the outer world, Shên's tact and savoir faire have helped to pull his country out of many difficulties. The record of his experience reads like a romance.

It was in the 7th year of H. M. Kuang Hsü (1881) that Mr. Shên, who was at that time acting as interpreter to Mr. Chên, magistrate of the Mixed Court at Shanghai, made his first important rise in life. H.E. the late Liu Kun-yi was then in his earlier tenure of the Nanking viceroyalty and contemplated starting the Nanking and Chinkiang line of telegraphs. Foreign assistance was necessary and instruction also for the Chinese who were to be trained up as operators. Liu, Taotai of Shanghai, was asked to recommend a Western-trained official to co-operate in the work and it was on his nomination that Shên came to the notice of the Viceroy, under whom he served so long. After the telegraphic line had been laid, Shên, who had been educated partly in England, was appointed to start a school for instruction in English, in the Nanking arsenal. The object was to train up men not only for telegraphic work but for the diplomatic service. Thirty students were immediately enrolled.

Within a year Viceroy Liu had been impeached by a censor and was removed from his high office. To him succeeded, H.E. Tso Tsung-tang, an honest, well-meaning man but of pronounced anti-foreign views. Shên's English training was no recommendation to his new superior, but Tso did not dismiss him simply on that ground. Instead he enquired into Shên's proficiency in Chinese and was surprised to find it of high order. He thereupon decided to retain his services in connection with the establishment of a torpedo college, a project very

near to his Excellency's heart. Captain Frederick Harvey, R.N., the inventor of Harvey's torpedo, was brought out from England to act as instructor and Shên was promoted to be co-director of the Torpedo College with him. Together they started a large institution in the running of which Shên found full occupation for four busy years.

Blockade-Running in Formosa.

When the Franco-Chinese war broke out in 1884, Tso Tsung-tang was sent down to Foochow in charge of the military operations there and was succeeded at Nanking by H.E. Tsêng Kuo-chuen. It will be remembered that one of the important incidents in the campaign was the blockading of Formosa, on which island it was supposed the French had more definite designs. Its Governor Liu Ming-chuen was in desperate straits at the time as he had few men, less ammunition, and no money. Orders came down from Peking appointing Shên Tun-ho as blockade runner to get men and money through to Formosa. He was one of the few English-speaking Chinese then at Nanking and was given the new appointment for that reason. Arriving at Shanghai, he established an office on Messrs. Buchheister's premises with Kung Taotai as chief director. Transport steamers were an immediate requisite but all that offered were the Waverley and the Whaon two vessels flying the British flag. They were not exactly ideal ships for the purpose but they had to serve, and they actually succeeded in about twenty times running without disaster between Shanghai and Formosa. The Waverley was commanded by Captain Danielsen and the Whaon first by Captain Carozzi, the adventurous salt who recently died at Shanghai, and afterwards by Captain Stout. The runs were made, of course, under cover of the night and smokeless Cardiff coal was used. About 20,000 men sent down from the North

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by Viceroy Li Hung-chang; as many rifles with ammunition; and Tls. 500,000, in silver were safely landed in the island. At last the Waverley was captured, but it fortunately happened that this occurred on one of the ordinary cargo trips which were occasionally run, as a blind, to Tientsin and other ports. For their services in connection with this blockade running, the captains of the steamers received the Chinese second-class decoration of the red button and Shên mounted another step on the official ladder.

This time it was to work in co-operation with Capt. E. C. Trollope, an engineer brought out from Sir William Armstrong's works at Newcastle, on the building of a new fort at Woosung and subsequently taking charge of it. The

Starting a Navy.

Shên's next appointment was in connection with China's early efforts at establishing a navy. It was resolved to inaugurate a naval college at Nanking under professors brought out from England, and with Shên as one of the Directors. The English instructors were Mr. John Penniall and Mr. H. R. Hearson. The latter had resigned from the Royal Navy to take up the appointment, and trouble was raised by the English Admiralty who had him arrested at Singapore on his way out. It could not be proved, however, that at the time in question Mr. Hearson was commissioned to any ship and when the case came into Court, he won it on a technical point. The college was a considerable



TRAVELLING IN MONGOLIA ON THE WAY TO AN EXILE STATION.

actual office conferred on Shên Tun-ho was that of Co-director. The fort was manned with four 12-inch guns. Capt. Trollope falling sick, Shên was given a fresh colleague in Mr. William Dowdall of Shanghai, with whom he worked at Woosung for about three years. They also built the Clump Fort on the Yangtse and manned it with nine-inch guns.

During this period the new Opium Convention of Hongkong was signed on the 11th September, 1886. Shên Tun-ho was present at the negotiations as secretary to the Chinese Commissioners, Sir Robert Hart and Shao Taotai.

success. Its course extended over four and a-half years and when the first batch of students had completed their term, Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, then in command of the China station, was invited up to Nanking to inspect the men. He was able to speak in highly complimentary terms of what he saw.

The outbreak of the China-Japan war in 1894 meant active employment for Shên. Liu Kun-yi had returned to Nanking as Viceroy and, knowing Shên's previous acquaintance with torpedoes, he sent him to lay some of these in the North channel at Shanghai. Almost immediately Liu was ordered to the scene

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of the fighting in the North, giving place at Nanking to H.E. Chang Chih-tung. At first Shên was ordered to go with Liu, but Chang decided to retain him for the defence of the lower Yangtze Forts, that is to say those of Nanking, Chinkiang, Kiangyin, and Woosung. The late Mr. Moorhead, Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, was in charge, with Shên in active command immediately under him.

The German-Drilled Army.

Out of this arose the well-known German drilled army of Nanking. The idea was Viceroy Chang's, who engaged 35 German officers and non-commissioned officers to start the Tzechang brigade. Major Baron von Reitzentein, the senior foreign officer, was given the rank of Brigadier. German lieutenants became Chinese captains and German non-commissioned officers became lieutenants. Eight infantry companies were formed on the German war footing of 250 strong and there were also two squadrons of cavalry, each of 180 men, and two batteries of artillery with 200 men to each. The method of recruiting was one of the important features in connection with the brigade. Instead of enlisting any coolie who came along, gathering up the scum of the district, none were admitted to the ranks who could not read and write. When it is remembered that not ten per cent of the Chinese population are in possession of these useful accomplishments, it will be seen that the brigade was one of picked men. Intellectual qualifications were not the only requirements, however; physical standards were also fixed, with the result that a company commenced drill with first-class fighting material as a basis. Shên had been appointed General on the staff; his official rank at this time was prefect only and the foreign officers soon found that it would conduce very much to progress if they had a Taotai to work with them. They would have liked Shên to have been

promoted for that purpose, but such progress would have been unusually rapid, and Shên resigned, returning to his old position in connection with the Lower Yangtze Forts.

An Unfortunate Incident.

The new Chinese general of the Tze-chiang brigade was Chên Taotai, a German-speaking official. Soon after his appointment an unfortunate incident paved the way for Shên's return. One of the German officers took his company of men to drill on an open space at the back of the Viceroy's yamên. To this, objection was taken by Captain Tang, a Hunanese on the vice-regal staff, but no notice was taken of his remonstrance. There was besides considerable jealousy of the men of the German brigade by ordinary Chinese troops, who were neither so well paid, fed, nor housed, and the result was characteristic. One day while drill was progressing, a body of native soldiers rushed on a foreign-drilled company with swords and pikes. In the mêlée one of the Germans, Lieutenant Krause, was badly wounded. Immediately a complaint was raised by the Kaiser's Government. In this predicament, Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, now returned to Nanking, bethought him of Shên and recalled him from Woosung to advise some means of settlement. Shên's plan was to visit Krause at once in hospital, to offer him his full pay for the whole term he had engaged to serve, and a free passage home. The cheque was accepted, a receipt obtained, and also a signed declaration from Krause that he would raise no future demands. A cruiser was in readiness and no sooner was the document signed than Krause was hurried on board and dispatched on his homeward journey. Viceroy Liu explained what had been done and further conciliated the Germans by degrading Tang and punishing many of the soldiers. A request was then put forward that Shên should be returned to

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the position in the Tsechang brigade and should be given the rank of Taotai for that purpose. Successful application was made to Peking and the promotion was granted. To prevent further friction between the two bodies of troops, Shên advised the removal of the head-quarters of the German-drilled brigade to Woosung. This was done and Shên remained with the brigade two and a-half years at that place. During that time a hospital on European models was erected for the benefit of the men at Woosung. The troops were inspected by Col. Browne, the English military attaché, by the Russian Military Agent, by many of the naval and military officers who were stationed at Shanghai, and by some of the prominent foreign residents of the port. A more distinguished visitor than any of these was Prince Henry of Germany.

his bluejackets at Woosung to drill them on shore. The Taotai raised no objection and gave permission, but Viceroy Liu, to whose knowledge the matter came, saw grave diplomatic dangers and vetoed the sanction. The matter was taken up by the British Minister and pressure brought to bear to bring about the concession. Shên was consulted as to a course of action and his suggestion was that, as Woosung was so near the commercial settlement of Shanghai, it might be well to make it also into an open port. The old fort commanded the Settlements but there was no need for its guns to point against the Shanghai bund. It would be better employed in defending the Yangtze higher up. If Woosung were made also into a foreign settlement no fort could remain; therefore, it would be necessary to pull that existing down and erect another. This scheme was so far



FUGITIVE MISSIONARIES.

II.

Woosung Opened to Trade.

So far Shên's career had been a series of rises; now for a time fortune was to be against him, though in the long run he has perhaps strengthened his position through the very circumstance that once seemed adverse. Trouble began with what might appear a simple request put forward by Capt. Corry of H.M.S. Pique, made through the British Consul to the Shanghai Taotai, for permission to land

adopted, as to secure the demolition of the old Woosung fort and the erection of those at Clump and Nanshihtang. Woosung was placed within the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Taotai, with Shên as Director of the new port to open it up to trade. He had resigned from his position in the German-drilled army, as it had been determined to carry on the brigade without the assistance of foreigners. This, he feared, would speedily mean a slipping back to old Chinese ways, with possibilities of squeezing and make-

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believe, which European book-keeping and methods had absolutely prevented.

The First Check.

Scarcely had he settled at Woosung when Shên was denounced by a Peking censor in a memorial to the throne. The complaint was that he had been bribed by foreigners to have Woosung made an open port in order that they might get possession of the forts. The Minister Kang Yi was appointed commissioner to make enquiry into the charges. He went through Shên's books and letters without finding any reference to the fort. Shên had only advised the opening of the port and, though the removal of the fort followed as a consequence, that was a recommendation of the Shanghai Taotai. Kang Yi, however, was convinced that Shên's European education had led to an understanding between him and the British Government. He was at all events far too dangerous a man to be allowed to remain in the important office of Secretary to Liu Kun-yi, a post which he had held in combination with his other appointments for 15 years. Therefore he must be degraded and banished to some place where he would be free from the contamination of foreigners. Incidentally Kang Yi was directing a blow at Viceroy Liu, who was, however, too powerful to be attacked in person. Liu himself memorialised the throne on Shên's behalf, but at Peking Kang Yi had then the stronger voice.

Banished to Kalgan.

The terms of the decree of banishment ordered Shên to Kalgan a town of Chihli, —the "great gate" of the north, as its name, from two old Mongolian words implies—four days journey from Peking and just under the shadow of the second or outer great wall. It is to this city that it is customary to banish political offenders, whose crimes, real or imaginary, are regarded as comparatively mild. In ac-

cordance with usage Shên was nominally appointed to a small military post in Mongolia and was granted an escort of one civil and one military officer between Shanghai and Peking. At the capital he presented his papers to the Board of War and received orders to be shown at the various stages and finally handed in to the Mongolian Governor. The journey had to be made by mule litter with a small staff of attendants. The first stage brought the banished official to the famous and strongly fortified Nankao Pass, in the Great Wall, whither very shortly after the Court itself was to come in full flight. Another day and Chadau was reached; then came the third night halt at Shachên; and the fourth night at Hsuenhuafu. From here was only half a day to Kalgan. At the local Board of War, Shên handed in his papers and was duly installed in charge of No. 8 post-station in Mongolia, at a salary of a sheep per diem. It is one of the peculiarities of Mongolia that the ordinary medium of exchange, silver, does not find acceptance there. Payments not made in kind are usually made in the form of brick-tea, the required quantity being broken off the brick. Small silk handkerchiefs are another popular form of currency and a store of these will carry a traveller further than any number of Mexican dollars.

Life in Mongolia.

A nomad's life under canvas on the great rolling grass plains of Mongolia is not much allurements for a Chinese dignitary, and banished officials are wont to delegate their nominal duties to a native who is content to accept them and the diurnal sheep together. Shên followed this common practice and took up his residence in Kalgan itself; curiosity, however, led him to make a journey to No. 8 station and see for himself something of the country. He was allowed an escort of a few soldiers and staff of one—a Mongolian

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interpreter—and with these he set out with a camel caravan—a long travelling tent divided into sleeping and living compartments—on an expedition of discovery. There are no roads, simply tracks across the prairie-land with recognised halting places in the neighbourhood of wells. Three days such progress brought the cavalcade to the station, where a stay of about a day was amply

of China appears to be the Mongolian cap with the lower rim turned up all round; while the long undersleeve affected by Chinese magnates and covering the back of the hands are commonly worn when riding in Mongolia, as a protection from cold without interfering with the grip on the reins. A curious custom of the country noted by Shên, is the unwillingness of the officials to doff



THE GREAT GATE OF KALGAN.

long to exhaust the attractions, and Shên returned to Kalgan. On the way he had opportunities of observing the interesting features of the country, herds of antelopes and flights of grebe—much prized for their satiny waistcoats—specially taking his attention. Wild goat and horned sheep, creaking ox-waggon laden with the famous overland tea for Russia, an occasional troop of natives on trek or hunting, these were among the sights of the place. In the costume of these hardy Northerners Shên discovered the primitive origin of some things now typically Chinese. Thus the official hat

at any time the insignia of their rank. These are retained even during sleep. The long gowns similar to the everyday attire of the Chinese open, however, in front and back instead of at the side, an obvious advantage to a race which spends much of its time on horseback. Another indication of their riding, roving character is seen in the naming of a snow-fall as a "famine," the reason being that when snow falls heavily the grass on which the ponies are fed is with difficulty accessible.

The main object of Shên's banishment was as has been said, to remove him from opportunities of contact with foreigners.

Recollections of a Chinese Official.

Kalgan is, however, a treaty port for Russia; there are a number of foreign buildings, a Russian post office and bank, and also many missionaries of all nationalities.

Rumblings of Trouble.

It was at the beginning of June 1900 that Shên Taotai arrived at the city of his exile. The chief magistrate of the place was a native of Kiangsu and an acquaintance of Shên. They met and the Boxer disturbance, then just making itself felt, came up for discussion. Know-

that, in order that the authorities should be prepared to meet any subsequent claim for damage to foreign property, an assessment should be made in advance. This assessment was made accordingly; but the foreigners regarded the warning to leave as premature and few took notice of it. The news from Peking became daily worse, and at last Mr. and Mrs. Sprague and Mr. Roberts, missionaries under the American Board, were so far moved to take advice, that, with a number of ladies, they left for Urga and Kiakta, where it was pointed out to them



THE FOREIGN-DRILLED BRIGADE: GROUP OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

ing that Shên had mixed freely with foreigners for many years the magistrate asked his advice, and also consulted him as to the likely course of the Boxer movement. Shên pointed out to him that Kalgan was only four days distant from Peking and he felt sure that the Boxers would make their way thither very quickly. He, therefore, advised that all foreigners should, for their own safety, leave the place; and

they could reach the Trans-Siberian railway. The intermediate journey had to be made of course on camels and a very picturesque, albeit hurried, flight it was, ladies and children mounting these swift, humpbacked animals, with all their effects. On the way they fell in with a number of other fugitives, mostly Swedish missionaries from Shensi and Kansu, till a party of about 50 all told was assembled at Haishuiho, the summer station, to

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which they had resorted in the first instance, hoping it would not be necessary to go further.

The Order to Slay.

It was while the missionaries were still at the summer station that the Imperial Decree ordering the slaughter of all foreigners reached the officials at Kalgan. They were in great perplexity how to act. Calling on the highest in rank, Shên Taotai explained his view. Following the massacre there was bound to be war, and if the Westerners won, "Then," he said, "I think all officials who have obeyed the Decree will be beheaded, so this can't be carried out." The only thing to do, he suggested, was to lock the Decree up and keep the matter as quiet as possible. By telling of previous instances in which too sudden zeal to execute such orders had been followed by swift retribution, he was able to persuade the officials that his advice was sound. The 50 missionaries, who were still no further off than Haishuiho, undoubtedly owed their lives to this influence on their behalf. So reckless were they of danger that at the very time the Decree was locked up in the chief magistrate's yamen, Mr. Roberts paid a visit to Kalgan for the purpose of collecting some money. He came alone but enquired on behalf of his fellow missionaries whether circumstances would not now allow of their return. To him was communicated the exact state of affairs, with the result that he hurried back to his friends, and the flight to Kiakta was undertaken in earnest. The route followed was along the line of the telegraph and, from the English-speaking clerks at the principal stations on the way, Shên Taotai learnt afterwards that many other Western refugees had escaped in the same direction. The Russian merchants remaining in Kalgan were warned through their compradores of the fate that awaited them if they delayed longer. Most of them were tea-dealers; they took large stocks of tea with them and also fled.

The Boxers Arrive.

Three days after the last foreigner had departed there arrived in Kalgan a body of Boxers, 500 strong, as had been predicted. The local mandarin was terror-stricken and the Governor was stupid enough to welcome the troops in his official dress and so give them formal recognition. The Boxers being thus put in possession, Shên Tun-ho yet made an attempt to save the property left behind by the foreigners. He caused their church and dwelling houses to be placarded with Chinese characters intimating that they had become a Chinese college, for which purposes they had been confiscated. The Boxers, however, were not to be put off by this device and burnt down everything, wreaking vengeance on the property for the escape of their hoped-for victims. Some of the latter—the tea merchants—had meantime met with further harassment. On the way to Urga they were beset by Mongolian peasant soldiery who robbed them of 40,000 cases of tea.

An Army in Making.

The Boxer leaders were furious at the foreigners' flight and, making enquiries, discovered through whom the information, which led up to their escape had been given. They surrounded Shên Tun-ho's house and demanded of him to know where the foreigners had gone. If they were not told, they would kill him. In this extremity Shên resorted to a desperate measure. There were in Kalgan at that time a number of Chinese horse dealers, who were accustomed to find their markets in Tientsin and Shanghai; who dressed in European clothes, and were looked upon as "foreign devils" as severely as real foreigners. These Shên summoned to his aid. They had their own rifles and cartridges, which they were wont to use in self-defence, and were mounted on their own ponies. There

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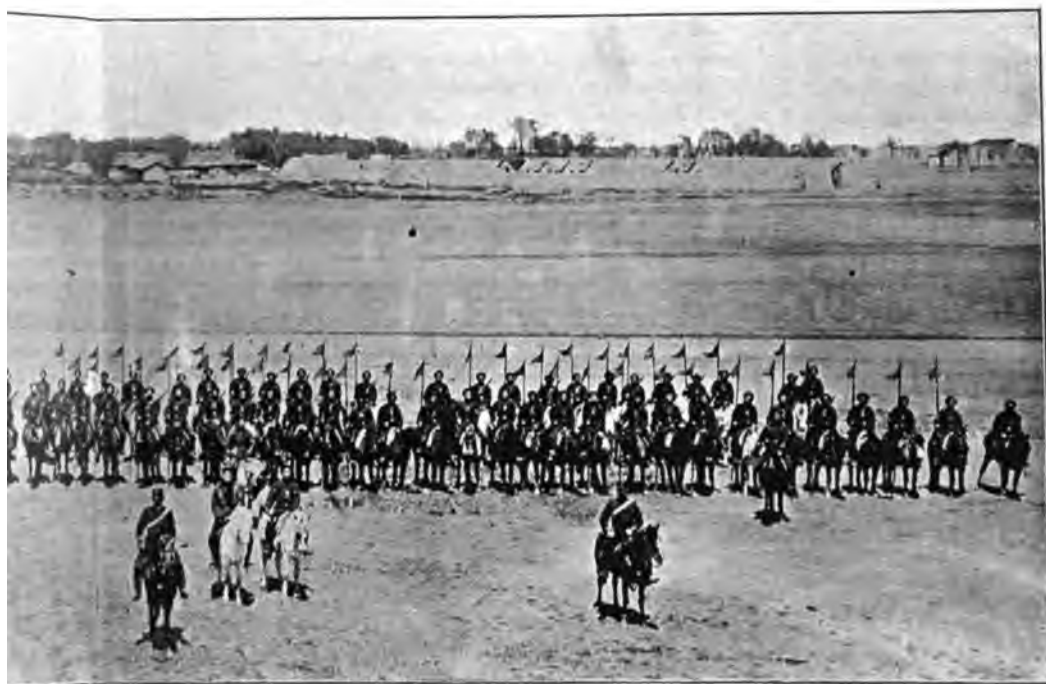
CAVALRY



10

GUN DRILL

THE FOREIGN DRILLED BY



CAVALRY PARADE.



GUN DRILL.

11

LED BRIGADE OF WOOSUNG.

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were 40 of them, enough to form a small squadron with Shên as commander. With this force behind him Shên made public an offer to extend protection against all comers to any who might wish, the condition being that subscriptions should be raised to pay his men. Many of the Chinese merchants were agents for foreign firms and hated the Boxers accordingly. Subscriptions came in freely. Shên put his men through two or three drills and

were driven out of the city. They beat a hasty retreat to Hsuenhuafu, about 60 li away and there joined a friendly General. Thence, burning and pillaging the country, destroying among other places a French Catholic Church, they made their way southward to an entirely different district, never returning to Kalgan. Had the Boxers been given similarly firm receptions all over the country, many if not all the European



NEAR THE NANKAO PASS.

then sallied forth to meet the Boxers. The latter were armed with swords and pikes only but believed themselves divinely protected against rifle fire. At the first discharge one fell, but this was attributed to accident; another volley and several Boxers lay dead. The main body at this took dismay and fled; all of them

lives sacrificed could very likely have been saved.

On the 28th day of the 7th Chinese moon (August) news arrived at Kalgan from the Nankao Pass that the Court and chief Ministers had fled from Peking. Great Officers of State were fleeing as best they could from the invading for-

Recollections of a Chinese Official.

signer. Some of them disguised themselves as coolies, some were riding donkeys, many were making progress on foot. When they arrived at Hsuenhuafu, a number of the Boxers were still there. An Imperial Decree was issued next day ordering that every Boxer should be killed. The effect was wonderful; red crosses were removed from shoulders and troops of turbulent insurgents suddenly became transformed into harmless peasants. Nan-

the Powers. Prince Ching, who had been one of the fugitives, returned to Peking for the purpose.

III.

President of the City.

The successive steps taken by Shên Tun-ho to cope with the Boxers in Kalgan were watched by the inhabitants of that city with rapidly changing feelings. Their first impression was that he was



PEKING AFTER THE SIEGE.

kao Pass was garrisoned at this time by a large force under General Ma Ching-shên, brother of the yet more celebrated general. The Court remained some few days and on the second day of its stay issued a Decree appointing Li Hung-chang, Prince Ching, and Sir Robert Hart, Commissioners to negotiate for terms with

mad to attempt resistance and he came in for plenty of odium as next akin to a "foreign devil." But when the expulsion was complete and danger was rather to be feared from other sources public opinion was reversed. Deputations came to Shên to ask his opinion in regard to impending events. He told them that the

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Court having fled, he felt sure the foreign troops would follow them, and that it was most likely some of these latter would come to Kalgan. Thereupon the influential men of the place asked him to take some measures to protect their interests. He pointed out that he was a banished official and therefore could have no Chinese status. There was, however, a Western way. The people might elect him as their President, an office whose duties and responsibilities he explained, seeing that it was new to the Chinese. The office was pressed upon him not only in regard of Kalgan but of the neighbouring townships of Hsuenhuafu and Chimingyeh. Petitions were prepared and signed asking him to become President; he yielded and set up an office at Kalgan establishing a protectorate over the three places named.

On assuming the presidency, Shên's first care was to secure the return of the tea robbed from the Russian traders of Kalgan by the Mongolian soldiery as already mentioned. Orders were laid upon the whole peasantry to make restitution under penalty of losing the promised protection. Within four months, 20,000 cases worth Tls. 600,000 and actually realising Tls. 450,000 were recovered. The furniture which had been stolen was also restored.

The Coming of the Avengers.

Within a week of Shên's appointment as President news came to hand from Peking that a German expeditionary force under Count York was already on its way towards Kalgan. With it was Capt. Wingate and a small detachment of English besides some Italians. Altogether the force consisted of about 2,000 infantry, including bluejackets, 500 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. There was a following of 200 provision carts. On the way they had burnt the yaméns of Shaho, Prefect, and of Chang

Ping-chao, Taotai, both of whom had run away.

To meet this threatened danger Shên Tun-ho rode out alone on horseback as far as his outpost town of Chimingyeh. His reception by the foreigners was not exactly friendly to begin with, but by speaking English to Captain Wingate he found a means to present his credentials. Moreover there were among the Germans some who had been stationed at Woosung at the time that Shên was a commander there, and they introduced him to Count York. To the Count Shên explained that he was President of the three towns, and was prepared to establish a provision office for the expeditionary forces. It was agreed that anything wanted by the troops should be asked for through the President. Everything appeared satisfactorily arranged for the benefit of all parties.

Next day, however, the expeditionary force was pushed rapidly on to Hsuenhuafu. Shên, who was travelling with the field guns was somewhat behind the main body and on his arrival he was astonished to see the German flag placed on the city wall and the whole place apparently in foreign occupation.

At once he betook himself to headquarters to ask the reason for this change of front; the expedition having recognised his position as President. After some discussion the point was conceded and Shên was able to write officially to the Count expressing his pleasure that the agreement come to was being carried out. This was not, however, quite the conclusion of the difficulty. Shên inquired next day of Count York how soon he proposed to proceed to Kalgan. The Count's answer was on the 20th day of the moon, two days in advance. That same night, however, about 11 o'clock, he sent fully half his force, under cover of the darkness on to the next city. When morning broke and Shên learnt what had happened he went early to

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Count York as he did not consider this keeping his word. The Count replied, "I am going on myself in two days' time, as I told you, but I have a right to send my men as soon as I like." However, he was again persuaded to respect Shên's position and gave him a dispatch for Major Graham, who had gone on with the advance party. To catch them meant travelling very quickly and coming up with a German cavalryman who was on his way to Kalgan, Shên requested him, as he was making better speed, to carry on the order. The cavalryman agreed and the order was taken on, Shên himself arriving in the afternoon to exercise his protective powers.

Shên Tun-ho's Police.

At the first arrival of the foreign troops in Kalgan, the native inhabitants had taken alarm. There were six Shansi bankers in the place with great reserves of silver; gold dust and tea merchants and others all with valuable stock they were fearful of losing. Some of the soldiers belonging to the expeditionary force were not to be restrained from pillaging. Shên went to Major Graham and asked for one company of German soldiers to act as police for the protection of the inhabitants. Two hundred and fifty men were placed at Shên's disposal and he divided them into three sections distributed over the three cities of his presidency. To protect the women of the place, the city proper was closed with the exception of one gate and a German officer undertook to set a guard to prevent any European soldier from entering. Some Chinese from Peking and Tientsin, who caused trouble, were arrested and punished in the yamên and after that there was not the slightest attempt at street robbery. So smoothly did things go that on the Sunday the troops were able to go out hunting. They remained only a week, but before they left Shên

was able to assist Lieut. Watts Jones to information concerning the death of his brother, a mining engineer, who had been killed at Kueihuaohen, on the Mongolian border. Following this success Shên undertook to act as agent for the troops in Kalgan and to report their advance in search of Tung Fu-hsiang, to the Field Marshal Count von Waldersee at Peking.

Shên accompanied the departing troops as far as Chimingyeh and was able to secure a peaceable and quiet departure. The Germans retired by the way they had come but Capt. Wingate with his 100 English soldiers made for the Lungmun district and via Chieheng for Nankao.

Kalgan's Gratitude.

After the evacuation by the foreigners the natives of Kalgan came to Shên and, to show their gratitude, desired him to retain the post of President. The thriving trade between Kalgan and Tientsin in wools and sheepskins had been seriously interrupted by the troubles. The compradores of the principal firms came with the complaint that they could neither get transit passes nor protection. From this arose the permanent establishment of the Shên Tun-ho police force. The President first started a transit pass office of his own and then took steps to provide an escort of police from Kalgan to Nankao. From that point to Tientsin it was arranged with Count von Waldersee that escorts of foreign troops should be available for the traders and, as a consequence, as early as October business was safely and completely re-established. The Russian tea-merchants applied for similar assistance up North, and a force of 100 mounted police was set apart to guard the caravans on their way to Urga and Kiakta. A little later the Russian Government suggested that they should themselves institute a Cossack police but Shên was able to point to the fact that he had already done everything necessary.

Recollections of a Chinese Official.

Early in 1901, the Russian tea trade was renewed again, long before other towns in the North were able to resume business negotiations. Within Kalgan city itself a regular police service with a detective branch proved a most satisfactory innovation.

Several other foreign expeditions came in the direction of Kalgan, but Shên met them all at Hsuenhuafu and saved his

Tientsin. On the day that he lost his head over 20 special messengers were dispatched by the agents of Tientsin firms at Kalgan to the port with the glad news, and the general rejoicing was shown by the lighting of candles in every window. In Kalgan at any rate the people had a very wholesome hatred of the Boxers. After General Nieh's death, his troops were scattered in the neighbour-



THE GREAT WALL.

three towns from any annoyance. He also had tracked and arrested in Mongolia the chief Boxers of Chahar, who were mandarins and who had taken flight. Owing to their rank, permission to execute them had to be obtained from the Court but they were all beheaded. One was a Captain attached to the Court, who had burnt many buildings and shown himself especially hostile to foreigners at

hood of Kalgan, and Shên with men mounted on ponies had several engagements with some of these bodies, arrested them and secured their arms.

Restored to Favour.

One effect of this unexpected success for China in Kalgan was the restitution by the Court of all Shên's dignities and decorations. Another was his removal

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to a larger sphere of work. The occupation early in 1901 of the Kukuan passes by General Bailloud and 10,000 troops and of the Niandzekuan and Lungchuan-kuan passes by a large German force was regarded as a menace to Shansi province and Shên was ordered thither. In order that he could command Manchu troops, he was given at the same time the rank of a Manchu officer, the first time such a step had been given to a Chinese. The idea was that the man who had been able to handle Count York would be likely to succeed with General Bailloud. At Kalgan the approaching departure of Shên Tun-ho caused something like consternation and 500 men, kneeling around the Governor's yamên, prayed that he might remain as their President. On the 15th day of the 2nd moon, however, Shên set out in a mule litter and 14 days later, by forced marches arrived at Taiyuanfu.

Old Rivals Meet.

It was on this journey that Shên Tun-ho found an opportunity of taking a generous revenge on his old enemy, the minister Kang Yi. When the Court fled to the West, Kang Yi was among the fugitives, and early in 1901 he died. Events in Peking were already quieter and it was thought possible to get the coffin through to the capital for interment. At Chu-huhsien, a little wayside place, with a single inn, Shên saw, on entering it, a coffin painted red, denoting that it contained the remains of some high official. It had been turned out into a small room to make way for Shên Tun-ho, who was, however, anxious to find out something about it and its occupant. On discovering that the coffin contained Kang Yi and that it was on its way to Peking, Shên realised at once the almost certain fate that would befall the "Lord High Extortioner," as he had been called, on his journey. The German troops stationed in the Nankao pass had orders to open all coffins, because

many had been used for the passage of ammunition, and the Shansi merchants had sent much silver away from Tientsin by the same plan. Kang Yi had made so evil a name for himself that, on the capture of the coffin containing his remains, it would almost certainly have been burnt or otherwise destroyed, and bad friend as he had been to Shên Tun-ho the latter did not want to have his dead body violated. He, therefore, wrote out a pass, declaring this to be the body of "Shên Tun-ho's friend," and that the coffin contained no ammunition or silver; and expressed the hope that the coffin would not be opened. By that time Shên's signature was so well known by native and foreign officials alike in the North that the coffin went safely through and arrived in Peking, much to the surprise of Kang Yi's Manchu friends.

Misfortunes at Kalgan.

Before leaving Kalgan Shên reported his approaching departure to his German friends in Peking and explained that he could no longer extend a direct protection to the merchants and people of that place. He would, however, leave behind his police and soldiers together with his former captain. When this intimation reached the German head quarters Captain Kumer was sent with a body of cavalry to take charge. As a foreigner he found it much more difficult to manage the Chinese than Shên had done, and on several occasions he had disagreements with the local officials; nor could he keep on terms with the merchants of the place. His suspicion of the natives caused him to disarm the Mongolian soldiery and the magazine where their arms were stacked was to be burnt down. Unfortunately the destruction went further than Captain Kumer had intended. A quantity of powder had been stored in the magazine and it was not all taken away before the place was fired. The

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consequence was a frightful explosion by which some 500 lives, including those of several Germans, were lost. Captain Kumer's own face was burnt. Many houses were blown down by the force of the explosion and traders became so frightened that they left the place and the market at Kalgan was temporarily suspended. The disaster and its consequences was reported to the Field Marshal and Captain Kumer was removed. The German troops were recalled and a Russian-speaking Chinese, Mr. Liu, was appointed, with the approval of Li Hung-chang to be Shên's successor. It was more than two months before trade in Kalgan recovered from its shock.

While these things were happening, Shên at Taiyuanfu had met the Governor Tsên Chun-hsuen, afterwards Viceroy of Szechuan and now engaged in suppressing the Southern rebellion, who offered to place as many troops as might be desired at his disposal for the purpose of meeting the French General. Shên, however, preferred to go alone, thinking that thus he would be able to arrange matters more easily. The foreigners were already over the border of Shansi province through the Kukuan pass, having driven out Liu Kwong-tsa, who was a great boaster but a poor fighter. A town had been destroyed and a magazine of cartridges found there blown up. Here Shên met Captain Aubé with an advanced party and other officers. His name was known to them, but they naturally referred him to General Bailoud himself, whose headquarters were across the border at Hwailuhsien in Chihli. A French body-guard was sent to escort Shên to the General and on the way he noticed that at the intermediate place Chingsinghsien every house had been occupied by German troops. The Chinese had all fled and at the inn it was impossible to get a feed for a pony.

Making Terms for Shansi.

A meeting to discuss terms took place between General Bailoud and Shên in a Catholic Church. The first object of the Chinese diplomatist was to secure the retirement of the foreigners. They, on their part, had several demands to make. In the first place Shansi province had been so anti-foreign prior to the outbreak that the passage at Kukuan by Westerners had always been attended with dangers and difficulties. Shên undertook responsibility for safe and peaceable travelling in the future. For the missionary property that had been destroyed terms of compensation were agreed upon. An indemnity was also to be paid for the 177 European lives which had been sacrificed in the province, the amount to be settled by consultation between a magistrate or his deputy on one side and a priest or clergyman on the other. Fourthly, a post-office service was to be established between Chengtingfu and Taiyuanfu. There were to be nine stations each supplied by two mounted police, men drawn from the trained Kalgan forces.

In return for these undertakings it was promised that foreign troops should not disturb the people of the province. They would have found it impossible themselves to seize the Boxers, but a list of those wanted was supplied to Shên and it was left to him to arrest them quietly. The terms were referred to Peking; they were confirmed and the whole arrangement was concluded within a week. When the news was published it scarcely found credence among Chinese or foreigners. Not long before Count von Waldersee had declared, on the Bund at Tientsin, when addressing the German troops, that they must not be satisfied till they had taken Taiyuanfu—a state-

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ment which had struck a proper amount of alarm, as it was intended to do, into the hearts of the Chinese. The impression gained ground that Shên must have given away valuable mining or railway concessions and when the exact terms were disclosed the skill with which he had conducted the negotiations was everywhere recognised.

as were likely to arise generally and providing a scheme of assessment of damages. He then commenced with a discussion of the Roman Catholic claims. Throughout the province the Catholics had 16 missions, in which property had been destroyed. But before restoration of buildings was to come a more important surrender. At Taiyuanfu the Catholics



MAJ. PERKINS. MR. TJADER. DR. ATTWOOD. REV. D. E. HOSTE. DR. C. SMITH. REV. M. DUNCAN.
LUNG CHIH HSIEN. CAPT. PANG.
REV. A. ORR EWING. HU TAOTAI. DR. EDWARDS. WU FAN-TAI. SHEN TAOTAI.

A NOTABLE GROUP.

IV

Repairing the Damage.

Although the basis of agreement had been arrived at promptly and satisfactorily the task of carrying out its provisions was onerous. As a preliminary Shên drew up for the guidance of the magistrates who were to act with him a code of 18 Articles covering such claims

had established a school for foundlings, girls discarded by their parents in infancy because of their sex. Five hundred of these had been rescued and were being educated by the fathers when Yü Hsien, the infamous Governor, who was directly responsible for much of the slaughter in Shansi province, swooped down on the school and carried off all the children.

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He made a pretence of questioning them as to their parentage, but of that the girls, of course, knew nothing. Yü Hsien had finally distributed them among his friends or disposed of them to merchants as slaves. These children the Catholics now desired to regain and the fortunate circumstance that Yü Hsien had obtained receipts from those to whom he had handed them over gave a clue to their whereabouts. The receivers were called upon to yield up their captives and it is pleasant to be able to relate that, with the exception of a few who had died in the meantime, all were replaced in the charge of their foreign friends.

The Catholic Claims.

In northern Shansi the Catholics had missions in the five prefectures of Taiyuanfu, Fengchoufu, Tatungfu, Supingfu and Ningwufu. They were attached to the Italian Catholic Mission. Their losses during the massacre had been two Bishops, three priests and seven nuns, among Europeans. For these lives and for the property both of the missions and the converts the indemnity asked was so large that Shên could not arrange on the spot and the question was referred to Peking. There a consultation between Li Hung-chang and the Italian Minister fixed the amount at Tls. 1,000,000. In the four southern prefectures of Luanfu, Tsichoufu, Pingyungfu and Puchoufu, the stations belong to the Dutch Catholic mission. Here fortunately no lives had been lost, though one Dutchman had been wounded. The indemnity agreed upon to be raised by the province was Tls. 550,000 and in addition to this Tls. 500,000 was subsequently granted from the Grand Indemnity fund of Peking. Yet another body of Catholic Missionaries whose claims demanded satisfaction were those of the two Belgian dioceses in that part of the province which lies on the northern side of the Great Wall and practically belong to Mongolia. One of

these bishoprics consisted simply of the prefecture of Saratsi; the other comprised those of Kweihsuachang, Toto, Holiingkor, Fengchen, Ningyuan and Ching-shuiho. The indemnity for this part of the province was discussed in Peking and M. Beau, the French Minister (since appointed Governor of Indo-China) arranged with Cheng Ching-fo the Chinese delegate to accept Tls. 200,000 in full discharge of all claims for the territory beyond the wall. About a week after the agreement was signed M. Beau wrote to Cheng Ching-fo to say that he had been under a misapprehension when accepting the indemnity. He thought that the claim by Bishop van Asterler had covered the whole of Shansi beyond the Wall, whereas the prefecture of Saratsi had not been included. He required therefore an additional sum as compensation for the losses sustained in the second Bishopric. In face, however, of the very clear wording of the agreement which had been signed the Chinese did not feel inclined to reopen the negotiation and a difficult situation resulted. M. du Halgouet, the third secretary of the French Legation, went up to Kweihsuachang to investigate matters "in situ." The native converts, whose property had been stolen or destroyed were inclined to take the law into their own hands and to endeavour to recoup themselves by raiding the other inhabitants and there were all the symptoms of active disturbance. In these circumstances Governor Tsên asked Shên to go to Peking and endeavour to affect a settlement. For six months the dispute continued, partly owing to the approaching departure of M. Beau, and it was not until the arrival of his successor that new terms were come to, the amount of the indemnity being increased to Tls. 600,000.

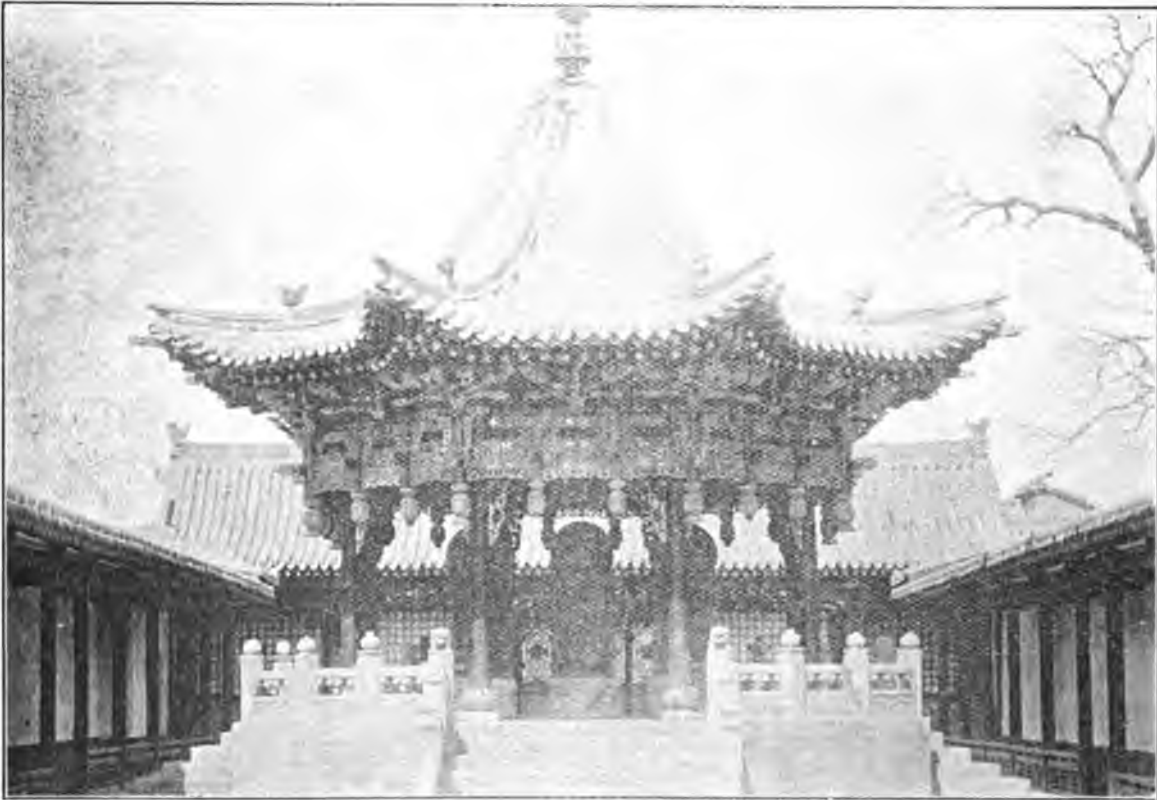
The "Good for Evil Policy."

Thus it is seen the satisfaction of the Catholics had been a heavy expense for Shansi. There now remained the Pro-

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testant Missions to be conciliated. Whereas the number of Catholics massacred had not exceeded 20 in the entire province, of Protestants, English, American and Swedish, 156 had been slain. The terrible story of the slaughter at Taiyuanfu had to be faced. The simple facts have burnt themselves into history; how Governor

ties had been similarly trapped in other prefectural cities. To have paid indemnity for all the Protestants at the same rate as had been arranged for the Catholics would have been a burden which, however well deserved, would have pressed with exceedingly heavy weight on the province. Shên adopted accordingly a



MEMORIAL IN THE GARDEN ON THE SITE OF THE HOUSE WHERE THE
CHRISTIANS WERE TRAPPED BY GOVERNOR YU HSIEN.

Yü Hsien lured more than 50 foreign missionaries with their wives and children to his capital at the beginning of the trouble under promise that he had there set apart for them quarters where he could give them adequate protection; how they had been treacherously struck down in a body, young and old, men and women indiscriminately; and how smaller par-

different method of procedure. On arriving at Taiyuanfu he had already made preparation for paying such poor respect as was possible to the dead. The bodies had been flung by the murderers into a common grave. As far as could be they were now identified and reverently confined. A plot of ground was converted into a cemetery laid out in the Western way

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and planted with flowers and trees. Instructions were given for similar burial grounds to be laid out in all the towns where there had been massacres. This done, Shên advised the Governor Tsên in Peking to ask Dr. Timothy Richard of Shanghai, through the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, to visit Taiyuanfu to suggest what further reparation should be made. The invitation was accepted and Dr. Richard proceeded to Peking, in May 1901, to see the Plenipotentiaries Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang. He was at one with all the representatives of the Shansi Protestant Missions, to whom he had telegraphed to meet him in Peking, in not claiming indemnity for the lives of their massacred friends, but thought that the province should be fined Tls. 500,000 to be paid in 10 yearly instalments, to be devoted to the removal of the gross ignorance—the cause of the Boxer rising—by establishing a college for Western knowledge. The Chinese plenipotentiaries approved of this suggestion and the representatives of the various missions proceeded to Shansi to arrange details of their respective missions. It was also arranged in Peking that the Governor should send officers and soldiers to escort them the whole way and give them a suitable reception on their return to the province. These representatives were Dr. E. H. Edwards of the Shouyang Mission, Mr. Moir Duncan and Dr. Smith of the English Baptist Mission, Messrs. Hoste, Jader and Orr Ewing of the China Inland Mission, and Dr. Atwood of the American Mission Board. Major Pereira of the English Intelligence Department travelled up with the party but did not assist at the deliberations which took place in June 1901. The delegates had been escorted to Taiyuanfu by Shên's mounted police. On their arrival a funeral service in honour of the martyrs was arranged. A platform had been erected in the yamên on the place where the slaughter took place and there Dr. Edwards gave an address in Chinese

to a large concourse of natives. Afterwards there was a solemn and imposing funeral procession from the yamên to the newly laid out cemetery where the reinterments had already been made.

The Diplomatic Way.

When it came to the question of indemnity Shên hazarded a bold suggestion. The Protestant mission in Taiyuanfu had been established in 1877 by Dr. Richard, who was first brought there by the charitable desire to assist in relieving the people then suffering from famine. One outcome of his and other missionaries' residence there was the establishment of a mission hospital, which had been much used by the people and was prospering well. At the time of the coming of the Boxers the mission possessed in all 10 buildings, including church, hospital and schools. Shên pointed out that the destruction had been the work of Boxers, who were now dispersed, whereas the punishment of an indemnity would fall upon entirely different people, who had hitherto shown themselves well disposed and appreciative of what had been done for them. The demand made on behalf of the Catholics had not increased their popularity, and it would be a wise and generous policy if the Protestants would abandon the claim to indemnity.

The Protestant Way.

The Protestant missionaries of Shansi from motives of charity had all agreed before leaving Peking for settlement of the massacres in Shansi that no indemnities for the lives of the missionaries should be claimed. Not only was no money claimed for the lives lost of Mr. and Mrs. Pigott in Shouyang, but none was asked by Dr. Edwards for the extensive buildings of his mission in Taiyuanfu. The mission house in Shouyang had already been repaired before the conference, but the furniture des-

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troyed had not been replaced. In return for Dr. Edwards's magnanimity, Governor Tsên issued a proclamation setting forth the kindness of the missionaries, reminding the natives of the help the foreigners had given them during the famine and afterwards by the hospital; and pointing out the distinction between the Catholic and Protestant missionaries. The result was that the latter found themselves everywhere welcome by the Chinese, to whom

ing Chinese subjects, had suffered damage, and the amount of this was assessed by a magistrate and Chinese clergymen in joint commission at Tls. 200,000, which amount was ordered for payment accordingly.

There remained the claim of the American Alliance Mission, who had a station at Supingfu outside the Wall. The missionaries had endeavoured to escape by way of Kalgan, but many had been slain in their flight. No representative of the

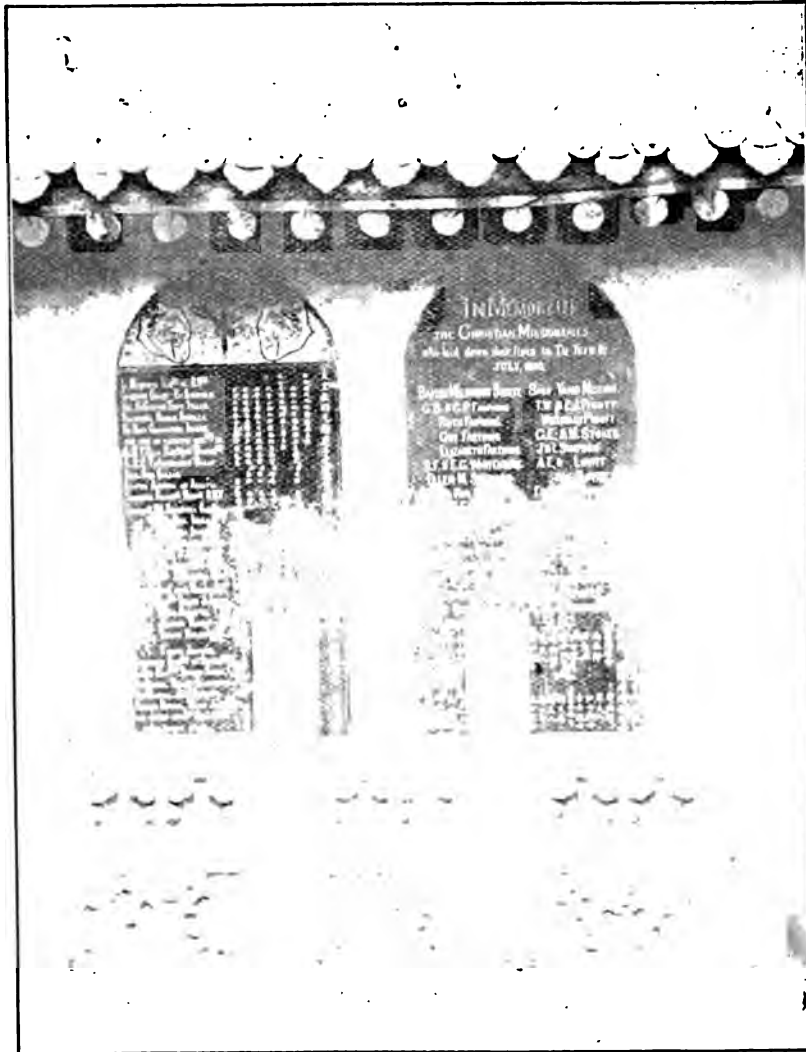


MONUMENT TO THE MARTYRS OUTSIDE TAIYUANFU.
ERECTED BY SHEN TUN-HO ON THE SITE OF A DEMOLISHED MONUMENT TO YU HSIEN.

at least Tls. 100,000 had been saved by their kindness. The China Inland Mission had 60 stations destroyed throughout the province, and they also forewent their claims, which would have been Tls. 300,000 at least. Mr. Duncan agreed that the English Baptist Mission should be content with their grant from Peking, only property indemnity. To Dr. Atwood, Shên handed over the property and garden of a wealthy Boxer at Taikohsien and no further compensation was asked by him. These concessions were made so far as the foreigners themselves were concerned. Many native converts be-

mission had attended the conference for settlement at Taiyuanfu. The American Minister at Peking and Dr. Timothy Richard were approached. At length with the assistance of Mr. Hoste and Dr. Edwards, Shên communicated with the headquarters of the mission in New York, and in the winter of 1901 Mr. and Mrs. Woodberry were sent northward from Shanghai to Taiyuanfu. The financial position of the mission did not allow of its claim being waived altogether, but a settlement was effected for just over Tls. 50,000. These were the only sums paid to the Protestant Missionary Societies,

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THE MARTYR'S ROLL AT TAIYUANFU.

ERECTED ON THE GATE OF THE GOVERNOR'S YAMEN.

(THE NAMES OF THE PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES APPEAR SIDE BY SIDE IN THESE TABLES)

and on the site of chapels and houses that had been destroyed proclamations in Chinese were put up stating that, in spite of the damage that had been inflicted, the missionaries were not calling for any indemnity for the lives lost.

Taiyuan University.

Within a few months after the proposal to open a university in Shansi there was issued an Imperial Edict to establish a university in every province. Thus there appeared a possibility of having two uni-

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versities in the city of Taiyuanfu. To avoid jealousy and possible friction between the two Dr. Richard went up to Shansi in the spring of 1902. He ventured to suggest to the Governor that there should be only one institution with two departments—one Chinese and the other Western. This met with the approval of the Governor.

By that means Taiyuanfu was able to establish what is perhaps the most efficient university in China, with a strong staff of Western professors in addi-

into execution. One of the earliest achievements was the discovery in an adjacent city of the man who had made the wood block from which the anti-foreign placard had been printed. The miscreant was arrested and executed. Another institution by Shên was the native newspaper "Tsinpao," so called after the ancient name of the province. The people were, however, hardly educated up to the point of reading newspapers, and having started publication Shên had to devise means of obtaining subscribers.



THE MARTYR'S CEMETERY.

tion to Chinese; and thus the capital of the so recently hostile Shansi is in a fair way to be known as anti-foreign no longer. The staff at the university includes six Europeans and eight English-speaking Chinese.

Mention has already been made of the list of principal Boxers whose punishment was entrusted to Shên. Of these 105 in all were arrested and decapitated. One day after the settlement had apparently been completed Shên observed an anti-foreign placard in the city. This brought home to him the desirability of instituting an efficient police force, and with the experience of Kalgan before him, he was not long in putting the idea

His plan was to institute monthly examinations for yamên and other posts, the questions being invariably based on subject matter to be found in the paper. Soon the fascination of newspaper reading began to grow, and although the "Tsinpao" has been only about a year in existence it now has quite a large circulation. There is also an increasing disposition on the part of the Chinese to take shares in the Company which is responsible for its production. The news matter, it may be said, is based upon what has already appeared in Shanghai and Canton, so that outside influences are kept at work.

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Memorials of the Trouble.

Two other incidents in connection with Shên's period of activity at Taiyuanfu deserve mention. At the time when the Boxers' frenzy was at its height a number of the notables and gentry of the place had erected a monument to Yü Hsien in the city and inscribed upon it the names of the grateful subscribers. When Shên arrived and announced his commission to hunt down those responsible for the atrocities, the gentry, whose names were published on the monument, made all haste to protect themselves by pulling the erection down and destroying the stones of which it had been built. The site was subsequently used by Shên for a monument in European style, whereon was written the Decree expressing the Imperial sorrow for the massacres and plundering that had taken place. The house which Yü Hsien had made a trap for his victims was appropriated by Shên to public uses, and its gardens laid out for the general benefit. The China Inland Mission has since set up a monument near

the South gate to the Governor Tsên and to Shên, the first two Chinese, to whom, so far as is known, a public memorial has been raised by Westerners. Another tablet in the same place records the names of those who lost their lives in the fatal 1900.

The many important services by Shên to his country have been marked by appropriate advancement in rank and dignities. So valued have his services been in the north that in response to a memorial from Governor Tsên he has been made expectant official of Shansi instead of Kiangsu, his former province, and is now Taotai of Taiyuanfu. In July last he was called up to Peking to fill the office of Co-Director of the Bureau of Mines and Railway, where with large opportunities the many friends he has made among Westerners will wish him equally large success. At the Imperial audience recently granted him by the Empress Dowager and Emperor he was awarded the First-class Button, a signal mark of the Royal favour.





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